Report on the visit of Pak Premier to the U.S.A.

*690. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Indian Ambassador in the U.S.A. to send a report on the recent visit of Pak Prime Minister to the U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) and (b) Government have received various reports on the visit of the Pakistan Prime Minister to the US from April 5-13, 1995, including one from the Indian Ambassador to the US.

Her one day official engagements included a private meeting with President Clinton, followed by lunch and a Joint Press Conference, separate meetings with US Secretaries for Commerce, Energy, the then Acting Secretary of State and the US Trade Representative and a dinner hosted by the US Vice-President. She also met several US Congressmen, Chairman of important Committees. Ms. Bhutto gave several interviews to the editorial boards of important newspapers and popular TV shows and also addressed a number of academic and think-tank audiences.

The Joint Statement issued during her visit to the US endorsed Pakistan's key role in promoting moderation, peace and stability in South and Central Asia and in the Islamic world. Recognizing that the disputed territory of J&K remains the primary source of tension in the region, the two leaders agreed on the need for India and Pakistan to engage in substantive dialogue to resolve the Kashmir issue, taking into account the wishes of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Ms. Bhutto reiterated Pakistan's willingness to accept American or other international mediatory efforts on the Kashmir dispute, Support was reaffirmed for global and regional efforts towards non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and to forestall production and deployment of ballistic missile delivery systems. The two leaders welcomed the deepening US-Pakistan ties in trade and investment. Pakistan's counter-narcotics efforts in early 1995 were welcomed by the US.

During Ms. Bhutto's visit, President Clinton stated that he intended to seek flexibility from the US Congress on the Pressler Amendment. On the F-16 issue, he said that he did not think it right for the US to keep the money and the equipment. In the context of the Pakistani request for US mediation on Kashmir, the US Government's position was that the US would be willing to mediate but only if both India and Pakistan sought it. This was reiterated by President Clinton during the Joint Press Conference.

Ms. Bhutto's visit to the US was marked by a backdrop of anti-PPP demonstrations and media features highlighting the unstable domestic situation in Pakistan, the requirement that Pakistan restrain its nuclear ambitions, cease its support to the international terrorism and the need for the US to avoid jeopardizing its relations with India.

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के अन्वेषण हेतु लक्ष्य

691 **चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह:**
श्री कनकसिंह मोहनसिंह मंगरोला:

क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के अन्वेषण हेतु गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये थे, और

(ख) यह लक्ष्य किस हद तक प्राप्त किये गये हैं?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (कैप्टन सतीश शर्मा): (क) और (ख) भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण तथा अन्वेषण वेधन के रूप में गत तीन वर्षों अर्थात् 1992-93, 1993-94 तथा 1994-95 के लिए आयल एण्ड नेचुरल गैस कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (ओ एन जी सी) एवं आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड (ओ आई एल) द्वारा वर्षवार अन्वेषण संबंधी समझौता ज्ञापन के लक्ष्य तथा उपलब्धियां विवरण-1 तथा विवरण-2 में दिये गये हैं।